THE

WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

For MONDAY, May 20, 1793.

Monthly Agricultural Report for April 1793.

THIS month has given a rapid riſe to the wheat market that the growers little expected, and which it behoves Government, if poſſible, to reduce; 14l. per load for wheat, with additional war taxes, muſt produce a diſtreſſing burthen to the lower claſſes of the people.

The growing crops of winter corn look, the kingdom through, as kindly as we remember them: The cold winds have checked it, and changed its colour, on weak, wet lands, but in general the young wheats appear promiſing.—The drill huſbandry, on the coaſt part of Kent, has this year an evident advantage over the broad caſt ſyſtem within the ſame diſtricts.—The worm has been more particularly injurious to the plants in the weſtern counties than any other part of the kingdom. The early ſown beans have planted well, and look healthy, but the forward field peas have ſuffered much by the late ſevere nights. The oldeſt huſbandman does not recollect a more ſeaſonable time than the laſt month has afforded for all the purpoſes of growing ſoft corn; the latter ſown have evidently the advantages of plant, from the genial ſhowers that ſucceeded, though the former will riſe beſt in proportion to its bulk.—The rape ſtanding for ſeed is generally weak, and does not promiſe more than half a crop.—The clovers of laſt year are every where luxuriant; and the new ſown ones, on lands well fertilized, begin to plant well already. The fallows, from the mildneſs of the winter, croſs very ſtiff on the ſtrong lands,

and will require ſome additional tilts to get them clean and mouldy.

The graziers have had a profitable winter; the late heavy droves of the laſt turnip beaſts, from Norfolk and Suffolk, have reduced the markets a little, but the fall, it is feared, will be but of ſhort continuance. Mutton is ſomewhat lower, from the quantity of lamb now brought up, but probably will be found extravagantly dear a few weeks hence. Pork ſtill fetches 4s. 6d. per ſtone, and veal, though it does not continue at 5s. is ſold alive at 6d. per lb. In ſhort, proviſions in general bear throughout the iſland an alarming price. Wool is fallen near one third of its laſt year's value, probably from the conſequences of ſo general a war. Hay is riſing daily, from the extreme backwardneſs of the graſs. Lean cattle are rather moderate, from the ſame cauſe; but ſtock ſheep are likely to be more ſcarce and dear than ever, from the immenſe loſſes which moſt of the walks throughout England have ſuſtained by the rot.

Some Account of that ſingular Character, Mr. Thomas Coryate.

(Concluded from Page 436.)

WE next find him at Conſtantinople, where he reſided ſome time; and during his abode there, received great civilities from Sir Paul Pinder, the Engliſh Ambaſſador, at whoſe houſe he had free acceſs and welcome whenever he pleaſed, and to whom, as uſual, he made an oration. The time when he arrived at Conſtantinople does not appear; but on the firſt day of April, 1613, being the day preceding Good Friday, he was there, and preſent at midnight at the monaſtery of Franciſcan Friars, where after maſs he ſaw a number of ſlaves whip themſelves for an hour and a half without mercy. Theſe wretches were hired by their maſters to undergo this puniſhment as an atonement for ſins confeſſed by their lords, and were in return rewarded with their liberty.

He continued at Conſtantinople until the 21ſt of January in the year following, when he proceeded on his journey to Jeruſalem. He embarked in very tempeſtuous weather, attended with much ſnow, and arrived at Gallipoli. On the 14th of February he went aſhore at Leſbos, whence he proceeded to Scio; and then ſailing by the Samian Coaſt, he diſcerned

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cerned Patmos, and passed near Coos, the birth-place of Hippocrates. He saw the tops of Ararat, in his course, said to be then distant ninety-four leagues, and landed at Scanderoom, whence he proceeded to Aleppo, travelling thither in four days.

While he continued at Aleppo, his countryman, Bart Haggat, Consul at that place, rode with him to the Valley of Salt mentioned in II Samuel, viii. 13. On the 13th of March, 1613, in company with Henry Allard, of Kent, he set out on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem, which place, after passing through Damascus, he entered on the 12th of May, 1614. On Palm Sunday evening he lay in the Temple, in the upper gallery, and was roused out of his sleep by the turbulent cries of the Greeks who came forth from their quire with a very clamorous noise, having eleven banners of silk and cloth of gold carried before them, each of which had three streamers, and on the top of the staff a gilded cross. A world of lamps was carried before them; men, women, and children confusedly crying *Kyrie eleeson.* The next day other nations joined with them, displaying their banners.

On the 28th our traveller visited Jordan, and afterwards returned to Aleppo on foot and remained there three months longer; after which he departed in a caravan into Persia, passing the river Euphrates, about four days journey beyond Aleppo. Thence in two days he came to Ur, the birth-place of Abraham, and continued there four days. In four more he came to the river Tigris, which he crossed on foot, it being then no higher than the calf of his leg. He then entered Mesopotamia, and resided six days at the metropolis. In two days he came to Casbin, and then in twenty-three days to Ispalian, the residence of the Persian King, who was then in Curdistan, ransacking the poor Christians there with great hostility, with fire and sword. There he remained two months, when he proceeded with a caravan to the East-Indies, and in four months and odd days arrived at Lahore.

"About the middle of the way," says he, "between Ispahan and Lahore, just about the frontiers of Persia and India, I met Sir Robert Shirley and his Lady, travelling from the court of the Mogul (where they had been very graciously received, and enriched with presents of great value) to the King of Persia's court; so gallantly furnished with all necessaries for their travels that it was a great comfort unto me to see them in so flourishing an estate There did he shew me to my singular contentment both my books neatly kept, and hath promised to shew them, especially mine itineraries to the Persian King;

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and to interpret unto him ſome of the principal matters in the Turkiſh tongue, to the end I may have the more gracious acceſs unto him after my return thither. For through Perſia I have determined (by God's helpe) to return to Aleppo." He adds, "both he and his Lady uſed me with ſingular reſpect, eſpecially his Lady, who beſtowed forty ſhillings upon me in Perſian money; and they ſeemed to exult for joy to ſee me, having promiſed me to bring me in good grace with the Perſian King, and that they will induce him to beſtow ſome princely benefits upon me: This, I hope, will be partly occaſioned by my book, for he is ſuch a jocund Prince, that he will not be meanly delighted with divers of my facetious hieroglyphicks, if they are truly and genuinely expounded unto him."

From Lahore he had twenty days journey to Agra, and ten more to Aſmere, where the Mogul kept his Court. In this journey between Jeruſalem and Aſmere, he ſpent fifteen months and odd days, travelling two thouſand ſeven hundred miles, and all the way on foot. He expended alſo in his ten months travels, between Aleppo and Aſmere, but three pounds ſterling, yet ſays, "he fared reaſonable well every day, victuals being ſo cheap in ſome countries where I travelled, that I oftentimes lived competently for a penny ſterling a day: Yet of that three pounds I was couſened of no leſs than ten ſhillings ſterling by certain lewd Chriſtians of the Armenian nation, ſo that indeed I ſpent but fifty ſhillings in my ten months travells."

At Aſmere he remained twelve months and ſixty days, until he had learned the Turkiſh, Moriſco or Arabian languages, ſome good knowledge of the Perſian and Indoſtan tongues, in the acquiſition of which he diſplayed very ſingular talents, and obtained ſuch a command over them as was very uſeful to him during the remainder of his journey. He became ſo well acquainted with the Perſian language, that he obtained, without the knowledge of the Engliſh Ambaſſador, acceſs to the Great Mogul, to whom he made an oration. "After I had ended my ſpeech," ſays he, "I had ſome ſhort diſcourſe with him in the Perſian tongue, who amongſt other things told me, that concerning my travell to the city of Samarcand, he was not able to doe me any good, becauſe there was no great amity betwixt the Tartarian Princes and himſelfe, ſo that his commendatory letters would doe me no good. Alſo he added, that the Tartars did ſo deadly hate all Chriſtians, that they would certainly kill them when they came into their country. So that he earneſtly diſſwaded me from the journey, if I loved my life and wellfare; at laſt, he concluded his diſcourſe with me, by a

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ſumme of money, that he threw downe from a window, thorow which he looked out, into a ſheet tied up by the foure corners, and hanging very neere the ground, an hundred pieces of ſilver, each worth two ſhillings ſterling, which countervailed ten pounds of our Engliſh money: This buſineſſe I carried ſo ſecretly by the helpe of my Perſian, that neither our Engliſh Ambaſſadour, nor any other of my countrymen (ſaving one ſpecial, private, and intrinſicall friend) had the leaſt inckling of it, till I had thoroughly accompliſhed my deſigne: For I well knew that our Ambaſſador would have ſtopped and barracaded all my proceeding therein, if he might have had any notice thereof, as indeed hee ſignified unto me, after I had effected my project, alledging this, forſooth, for his reaſon, why hee would have hindred me, becauſe it would redound ſomewhat to the diſhonour of our nation, that one of our countrey ſhould preſent himſelfe in that beggerly and poore faſhion to the King, out of an inſinuating humour, to crave money of him: But I anſwered our Ambaſſador in that ſtout and reſolute manner, after I had ended my buſineſſe, that he was contented to ceaſe nibling at me. Never had I more need of money in all my life then at that time: For in truth I had but twentie ſhillings ſterling left in my purſe, by reaſon of a miſchance I had in one of the Turkes cities called Emert, in the countrey of Meſopotamia, where a miſcreant Turke ſtripped me of almoſt all my monies."

In the Indoſtan language Tom became ſo great a proficient, that a woman, a laundreſs belonging to the Ambaſſador's houſe, who had ſuch a freedom and liberty of ſpeech, that ſhe would ſcold, brawl, and rail, from ſun-riſing to ſun-ſet, he one day undertook in her own language, and by eight of the clock in the morning ſo ſilenced her, that ſhe had not one word more to ſpeak. Matchleſs Tom!

On the 16th of September, 1616, our traveller departed from Aſmere to Agra, where he reſided ſix week. After this, we find him ſeveral months with the Ambaſſador, Sir Thomas Roe, living at Mandoa, the Mogul's Court, many miles up the country; during which time it appears that he met with ſeveral circumſtances calculated to give him chagrin, and began to decline both in health and ſpirits. This became ſo evident, that when he was about to depart, the Ambaſſador deſired him to ſtay longer, but he thankfully refuſed the offer, and ſoon afterwards ſet out for Surat, about three hundred miles diſtant, though he ſeemed to be apprehenſive that he ſhould not live to reap the fruit of his travels. "Certainly," ſays one, who

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was with him at the Ambaſſador's " he was ſurprized with ſome ſuch thoughts and fears, (for ſo he told us afterwards) when upon a time he being at Mandoa with us, and there ſtanding in a room againſt a ſtone-pillar, where the Ambaſſador was, and myſelf preſent with them, upon a ſudden he fell into ſuch a ſwoon, that we had very much ado to recover him out of it; but at laſt, come to himſelf, he told us that ſome ſad thoughts had immediately before preſented themſelves to his fancy; which, as he conceived, put him into that diſtemper: For he told us that there were great expectations in England of the large accounts he ſhould give of his travels after his return home, and that he was now ſhortly to leave us; and he being at preſent not very well, if he ſhould die in the way towards Surat, whither he now intended to go (which place he had not yet ſeen) he might be buried in obſcurity, and none of his friends ever know what became of him, he travelling now, as he uſually did, alone."

He lived, however, to arrive at Surat; though in a bad ſtate of health, and afflicted with a flux, which was increaſed by drinking (though moderately, being very temperate) ſome ſack which had been brought from England. In a few days he died, in December, 1617, at the age of forty, and was buried under a little monument, like one of thoſe uſually made in our church-yards. Another traveller (in 1626) ſays, his grave was to be known but by two poor ſtones. His papers appear to have fallen into the hands of Sir Thomas Roe, who gave a few of them to Mr. Purchas, by whom ſome parts, though very imperfectly, were inſerted in his collection of travels. His death deprived the wits and minor writers of much entertainment which they had promiſed themſelves on his return to England.

With reſpect to his character, " he was," ſays one, who had ſufficient opportunities of knowing him, " of a very coveting eye, that could never be ſatisfied with ſeeing, as Solomon ſpeaks, Eccles. i. 8. though he had ſeen very much; and I am perſuaded that he took as much content in ſeeing, as many others in the enjoying of great and rare things. He was a man who had got the maſtery of many hard languages, to the Latin and Greek he brought forth of England with him; in which, if he had obtained wiſdom to huſband and manage them as he he had ſkill to ſpeak them, he had deſerved more fame in this generation. But his knowledge and high attainments in ſeveral languages made him not a little ignorant of himſelf, he being ſo covetous, ſo ambitious of praiſe, that he would hear and endure

dure more of it than he could in any meaſure deſerve; being like a ſhip that hath too much ſail and too little ballaſt. Yet if he had not fallen into the ſmart hands of the wits of thoſe times he might have paſſed better."

The facetious Fuller, ſpeaking of him, ſays, " He carried folly (which the charitable call merriment) in his very face. The ſhape of his head had no promiſing form, being like a ſugar-loaf inverted with the little end before, as compoſed of fancy and memory without any common ſenſe. Such as conceived him fool, *ad dico*, and ſomething elſe, *ad decem*, were utterly miſtaken, for he drave on no deſign, caring for coin and counters alike; ſo contented with what was preſent, that he accounted thoſe men guilty of ſuperfluity who had more ſuits and ſhirts than bodies, ſeldom putting off either till they were ready to go away from him." He is ſaid to have always ſlept in his clothes to ſave the trouble and expence of ſhifting them. Notwithſtanding all his odities, he had certainly merit as a traveller, linguiſt, antiquarian, and hiſtorian.

A copy of verſes, in the Somerſetſhire dialect, by honeſt Tom, is printed in " Guidott's Collection of Treatiſes concerning Bath Waters," 8vo. 1725.

Some Account of that eccentric Character, the late Earl of Barrymore.

THE days of his Lordſhip's puerility, affording nothing to attract attention or excite curioſity, we accompany him to the ſpot where the ſolicitude and affection of his noble friends had placed him with a reverend divine, at the ſequeſtered village of Wargrave, in Berkſhire, as more applicable to an unremitting courſe of ſtudy, than the complicated and inceſſant temptations of a public ſeminary; the better to avoid the faſhionable infection of thoſe faſcinating follies, to which he ſo ſoon after fell a pecuniary victim. Here he became initiated and reſident with a preceptor whoſe extenſive erudition and love of learning is too univerſally known to require eulogium; his anxious care and tender aſſiduity to enrich the mind and improve the morals of his pupil were matters of equal notoriety in the neighbourhood of his reſidence. His kindneſs and attention bore much more the appearance of parental affection than the " ſour ſeverity" of ſcholaſtic diſcipline; and to this philanthropy, this innate benevolence, and forbearance from

ſtrict coercion, has been attributed (by the more rigid and cynical part of mankind) those predominant ills, thoſe diſtinct traits that were unavoidable (on his part) incorporated with, and abſolutely interwoven in the very embryo of his pupil's character. However that opinion may have prevailed, or been incautiouſly circulated by the unthinking, or leſs enlightened part of the world; thoſe who were in the habits of unreſtrained intimacy with his Lordſhip and ſaw his natural diſpoſition without diſguiſe, beſt know the fallacy of ſuch reaſoning; well convinced that very early in life his impatient volatility rendered him inflexible to remonſtrance, and left no hopes of ſucceſs, but from ſuch manual chaſtiſement as the philoſophic mind rejects and reaſon revolts at.

We do not meet with any incident worth recording till the time of his burſting forth a new conſtellation in the hemiſphere of faſhionable extravagance; where in oppoſition to the moſt affectionate zeal of his tutor, and the warm admonition of his friends; bidding defiance to farther reſtraint, and abandoning every moral duty, he finally relinquiſhed thoſe ſtudies that were intended to render him an honour to his country and an ornament to human nature. The kind expoſtulations of his reverend friend were repaid only with the baſeſt ingratitude, nocturnal depredations upon the brittle and leaſt ſubſtantial part of the premiſes, and a ſuſpenſion from the reſt of the alarmed family, was found a very ſhort and effectual method to ſilence reproof and baniſh remonſtrance. In ſhort, theſe were the ſpecific returns made to the inceſſant importunities of a preceptor, anxiouſly ſolicitous for the fame and dignity of his future deſtination.

Succeeding thus in his early attempt at power, by breaking down the fences of magiſterial influence, totally deſtroying every degree of ſubordination, and eſtabliſhing the equality ſo applicable to his purpoſe; he became implicitly obedient to every inſinuating ſeduction of folly and profuſion that the inſenſibility of inexperienced youth could deviſe, or uſurious ſupplies of money ſupport. Some years within his minority, in direct imitation of a charioteering Baronet, who had equally excited public attention, (but now retired to the back ground of the picture), he became intimately connected with the long liſt of Jews and moſt noto rious uſurers, ſo indiſpenſibly neceſſary to the gratification of his preſent purpoſes. Here commenced his inviolable friendſhip, with a gentleman well known in the ſporting world, under the denomination of Black Dick; who being (for the three years of his Lordſhip's legal incapa-

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city) his constant associate and temporary treasurer, justly acquired the general appellation of his Lordship's nurse.

In his Lordship's frequent and occasional intercourse with these pecuniary free-booters, he had extensive opportunity to study the law of security, and became a proficient in the entire usage of monied transactions; principle—interest—premium—bond—insurance—policy—and *post obit*, were equally familiar to him, and for his early time of life, he might have been truly termed a prodigy of perfection in this kind of negotiation. The first arrangements having taken place, and the pecuniary advances procured, he suddenly blazed forth upon the public, in only the eighteenth year of his age, with more than princely splendor, and Eastern magnificence. With an almost talismanic facility, he instantly displayed an establishment and retinue, that for extent, ostentation and extravagance exceeded the limits of moderate description. Accurate representation cannot be attempted without suspicion of exaggeration; an absolute variety of the most splendid carriages, with different sets of horses; hunters, hacks, grooms, helpers, and strappers of every denomination, accoutred in liveries of the first fashion and elegance, from the body coachman to the most inferior stable boy, constituted a blazing star of attraction, in all his peregrinations.

When his Lordship began to visit Newmarket, he was conceived, at first sight, a pigeon of sufficient magnitude for every one to assist in picking, and became as it were rotationally a dupe to the surrounding sharks of every description. Not possessing the happy discrimination of information or experience, he knew not that those who had originally been common post chaise drivers—fashionable bankrupts, and necessitous adventurers, (who very few years since were seen pricking in the belt and hustling in the hat upon every country course) had now by the lucky bar letter of E. or O. the Pharaoh table, and the glorious certainty of the turf, honourably accumulated a sufficiency to establish independence; ride in their own carriages; give laws to the meeting; and not only looked up to as the oracular calculators upon each race, but are absolutely the occasional banker and floating specie of the turf, to every necessitous solicitant of known opulence, who may from unavoidable losses have been reduced to local and temporary want.

Immediately after his Lordship's introduction to this scene of immaculate purity, we find him in possession of upwards of twenty horses in training at Newmarket, under an incredible expence, with no less than seventy-six engagements, and for

very confiderable fums; of thefe he was the winner of only twenty-four, the remaining fifty-two being decided againft him with a ballance of 5800 guineas in the different depofits, exclufive of the depending bets, which beyond every fhadow of doubt proportionally exceeded the lofs of the ftakes. In the following year 1790 he had enlarged his ftud, by the moft extravagant attainments without the leaft refpect to price in purchafe; he had now near 30 in training with no lefs than 140 engagements (within the feafon from April to October) and many of thofe for 500 and 1000 guineas each.

So predominant was the infatuating infection of the prefent moment, fo ftrong the hope and defire of local pre-eminence, that every other confideration became fubfervient to the idea of uninterrupted fuccefs and unoppofed fuperiority. The moft valuable horfes of the year were added to his lift with an unthinking eagernefs and inconfiderate expectancy not to be conceived; Seagull—Chanticleer, and others, were bought in at prices from 1500 to 2000 and 2500 each. It was matter of too much temporary notoriety to efcape the remark of any fporting individual, that when his Lordfhip's horfes run for the trifling ftakes of 25, 30, or 50 guineas they as certainly won, as when running either match or fweepftakes for 300, 500 or 1000 they were as certainly beaten; and it is ftill more worthy obfervation, that in general, whenever he did (by permiffion or chance) happen to win, it was when the artificial betting was even, and when he loft they were currently propofed high in his favour; by thefe infernal traps (circulated on purpofe to deceive and plunder him) he was induced to bet immenfe fums to an inevitable and certain lofs, accounting in a great degree for the annihilation of thofe accumulated thoufands, that to every individual not in the fecret, muft appear abfolutely incredible. It was rather remarkable that in the approaching wreck of his affairs, the ballance againft him between the receipts and difburfements upon the fcore of ftakes only, in his engagements for the year 1790 did not exceed 3230 guineas. In fo perpetual a fucceffion of difappointments and perfonal mortifications he became a weak and momentary convert to the interpofing power of reflection; this rendered him confcious of the troop of "bold faced villains" that furrounded him, and in fome degree apprized him of the inevitable ruin that awaited him. The admonitions of confcience proved inadequate to the tafk of reformation; he had proceeded too far in a ftate of defperation to become an apoftate in fo glorious a caufe; and thought it much more dangerous,

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at leaſt more diſgraceful to retract than proceed. From what particular motive is not directly aſcertained, whether an impulſive depreſſion of ſpirits, ariſing from an appetite become palled by an inceſſant ſucceſſion of pleaſure and diſſipation, or a relaxation in the pecuniary procuration and ſupply of his purſe; but certain it is, in the following year we find him contracting his engagements and eventually reducing his ſtud, which with his newly acquired hunting eſtabliſhment, and theatrical preparations going on at Wargrave (which we ſhall hereafter have occaſion rotationally to explain) conſtituted an enormity of expenditure beyond every poſſibility of ſupport. In the year 1791 the whole of his horſes in training at Newmarket, were in number 24, they ſtarted, received, or paid forfeit in 81 engagements of plate, match or ſweepſtakes; 27 only of which, (and the major part of thoſe for very ſmall ſums), terminated in favour of his Lordſhip; the remaining 54 againſt him, with an annexed loſs in the ballance of 3670 guineas in the abſolute ſtakes only, excluſive of the very long liſt of private bets with the Greeks, dependent upon every engagement; which in the aggregate, with an annual expenditure of 3000 for the ſupport of running horſes and their attendants, conſtituted a picture of prodigality, that it is almoſt natural to conclude, would have ſhaken off and obliterated the enthuſiaſtic attachment of the moſt fervent adventurer that ever appeared upon the turf.

In ſeeming conformity with which idea and conviction, we find his ſtud for the laſt ſporting ſeaſon of his life (1792) reduced to 13, and their united efforts to only 41; of theſe 16 were won by his Lordſhip, and 25 loſt; the diſparity between the 16 ſtakes that were won and the 25 that were loſt, was however ſo great, that they left a ballance between the receipts and diſburſements of 2000 guineas on his ſide. This ſingular circumſtance may not be conſidered as any great advantage, when we advert to the cauſe that may have occaſioned it, and the very probable, (if not certain) extent of his pecuniary obligations, and that great variety of ſporting demands ſuppoſed to be ſtanding againſt him in the bet book (or infamous diary) of almoſt every black leg in the kingdom; much more particularly when we recollect it a matter too locally underſtood, that it became ſome time ſince perfectly convenient to let his horſes run, and his hunters ſtand in the names of his moſt intimate aſſociates, to avoid the impertinent and diſagreeable viſits of thoſe inquiſitive obtruders, "John Doe and Richard Roe;" who had juſt before ſo unmercifully "ſcattered" the theatric

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property and " moveables of which he ſtood poſſeſſed," (by the unkind hand and faſcinating flouriſh of a faſhionable auctioneer), " to all the winds of heaven."

(To be continued.)

On Mercy to the Brute Creation.

(Continued from Page 448.)

BY attending to the account given by Moſes of the formation and deſign of every living being, and by taking a view of the ſtate and circumſtances of man, compared with the various tribes of animals that are around, and made ſubject to him, we learn that brutes of almoſt every ſpecies were formed for our uſe. The all-wiſe Creator, therefore, implanted in their boſoms a fear of man, placed ſome of them in a ſtate of dependance upon him for their ſupport in cold and wintry ſeaſons, and has contrived, that either by power or ſkill they ſhould be kept in conſtant ſubjection to his command.—It was the original decree of the Almighty which was addreſſed to our firſt parents ; " have dominion over the fiſh of the ſea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every thing that moveth upon the earth."—By this it appears that the whole brute creation is put into the hands of man ; and he only exerciſes a lawful authority over them, if he employs them about his work ; if he ſuffers them to continue ſo long in life as ſhall ſuit his own convenience, or contribute in any meaſure to his happineſs, and that when they ceaſe to do this, or when by their death they contribute more to the benefit of their proprietor than by their life, he may diſmiſs them out of it, as having anſwered all the ends of their creation.

In conſequence of this dominion which is given to man, over all the fiſhes of the ſea, the fowls of the air, and beaſts of the field, he takes the liberty of deſtroying all uſeleſs, eſpecially all pernicious, hurtful creatures—and for the ſame reaſon alſo, he thinks himſelf fully vindicated in putting brutes out of exiſtence whenever he needs either ſuſtenance or cloathing.—But though millions are every day ſacrificed on their account ; though rivers of blood are continually ſhed for the purpoſe of providing man with food and raiment ; and though it appears, by the formation of the human ſtomach, that it was intended to be ſupported by the fleſh of animals ; and, by the tender

contexture

contexture of the human frame, that it should be protected from the severity of the seasons by the cloathing of beasts; and consequently necessary that numbers of innocent harmless beings should be put out of life, yet this is no reflection upon the Divine Government, even though it be allowed that it is the effect of the Divine appointment—for, to a person who can comprehend the subject, it will appear rather a matter to be approved of, and rejoiced in, than as a subject of blame or complaint. For though by means of this order of things, one quarter part of the creatures that are formed is not suffered to live out half their days, yet the sum of happiness is increased upon the whole, as may easily be seen by attending to the following train of thought.

Supposing that the numbers which are daily cut off by man to gratify his wants, were suffered to live, what would be the consequence? they would soon increase to such a multitude, that they would be obliged to prey upon one another, and many of them must necessarily perish for want of sustenance; and though it might be observed, that the Almighty could easily remedy this inconvenience, by not rendering them so fruitful—yet, what would be the consequence? why, all those who are now cut off by a premature death, for the supply of man's wants, would never have had a being, and of course would have wanted that degree of happiness which a state of youth and health necessarily afford—and which, upon the present plan, they certainly enjoy for some time, without knowing of their destiny, and (where proper measures are taken) without feeling it when it arrives. While, on the contrary, those that are admitted to life on the other plan, would be left to suffer all the pains and infirmities which certainly increase with years, to drag on a tedious life when, perhaps, all its pleasures were gone, and at last go out of the world in a slow, lingering, painful manner of natural death—all of which, properly understood, must be considered in the light of evils, and all of which are in some measure prevented by the permission granted to man, to take them out of life whenever it serves his purpose.

But then though it appears consistent with the wise designs of Providence, and indeed with the general welfare of the creation, that we should make use of the brute animals around us, yet let it be remembered that we are not to abuse them.—Whoever, therefore, has any of them under his care, especially if they are employed in his service, let him recollect that he is to provide them with proper food and other conveniencies—Surely those who are profited by their labours, should, in return,

turn, take care to ſupply them with every thing neceſſary to recruit their exhauſted ſtrength and ſpirits—ſome are very defective here—the poor creatures which plow the ground, which bear about, from place to place, the heavieſt burthens, which, in ſhort, do all the work that is required of them, ſhall often be ſhamefully neglected; and when they have gone through a whole day's exceſſive fatigue, ſhall be put off, perhaps, with a very ſcanty ſupply of refreſhment.

Moreover as we are not to famiſh them with hunger, ſo neither are we to oppreſs them with labour; they ſhould work, but their work ſhould be proportioned to their ſtrength. But ſome will lay upon their cattle greater burthens than they can well bear; and they harraſs them with ſuch hard work day after day, that in a little while their vital heat is conſumed—their ſpirits, by degrees, droop—and they fall a ſacrifice to a barbarous and untimely death—witneſs the cruelties which are daily exerciſed upon poſt-horſes, and the numbers which are continually worked up by the intolerable hardſhips which they endure on the roads. Many proprietors of theſe valuable and uſeful creatures, regard not as they ought the lives of their beaſts, provided they can make them, by the moſt painful, toilſome, and arduous exertions, bring profit to their owners; that is all they take notice of; while, with cool and unaffected hearts, they frequently ſit ſtill and ſee them labour, groan, and die.

Moreover, mercy to the brute creation requires that we do not inflict too heavy puniſhments upon thoſe that are faulty—if they are wayward, or ſlothful, it is neceſſary to adminiſter proper diſcipline, *i. e.* that it be not too ſevere; which, inſtead of proving wholeſome correction, will be found to diſpirit, enfeeble, and bring on a ſpeedy and premature death. Whatever chaſtiſement is adminiſtered, it ſhould be with temper, and under the controul of reaſon and compaſſion. Many offend in this particular; perſons of a rough, ſavage, and paſſionate diſpoſition, will treat their poor cattle with all the ſeverity of their nature. How muſt the feeling heart grieve to ſee the deep furrows that at times have been made on the backs of theſe innocent irreſiſting animals; the long ſcars, and painful bruiſes which have been inflicted upon brutes, by their more brutal maſters!

Again, another part of duty to the brute creation is, when we ſee it neceſſary to put them out of life, we ſhould do it in the ſpeedieſt and moſt eaſy manner poſſible; we are not to ſport with the miſery of theſe poor creatures, nor make our di-

verſion in ſeeing their tortures, but when they muſt die, we ſhould endeavour to ſoften the pains and horrors of death, as much as is in our power.

Laſtly—It is our duty not only to avoid putting brutes to a cruel death, but avoid putting them to death at all, unleſs ſome good end is to be anſwered by it. We have allowed there are many caſes in which it is right to put animals to death, ſometimes as they are offenſive—ſometimes as they are noxious—ſometimes as they are neceſſary for our maintenance and ſupport—and ſometimes as they would otherwiſe be too numerous. But in all other caſes, where no ſuch good ends can be propoſed, it appears to me our duty, that we regard their lives. They are formed with ſuch wonderful ſkill, and they in ſo ſurpriſing a manner ſhow forth the power and wiſdom of the God that made them, that it is a pity to deſtroy ſo beautiful a fabric; it is ſtill a greater pity to rob thoſe of life and happineſs, who ſeem to enjoy their exiſtence—wantonly to take away the life of any being is certainly wrong. It was doubtleſs formed by its Creator for ſome good purpoſe; we ſhould be cautious of defeating that purpoſe—it was doubtleſs called to exiſtence and endowed with powers of action and enjoyment, that it might exult in the beneficence of Heaven and be happy; it does not, therefore, become us to hurry it out of life, merely to gratify whim or caprice; but, like the God in whoſe image we were created, we ſhould delight in the happineſs of every creature, even the loweſt and moſt inſignificant.

(To be concluded in our next.)

SPORTING ANECDOTE.

IN the firſt heat for the Maiden Plate at Cheſter races, on the 29th of April, 1793, the horſes had not run the 2d mile, before one of the jockies (William Peers) who rode the Duke of Hamilton's colt, was thrown into the moſt embarraſſed and dangerous ſituation, by the ſaddle ſlipping from under him; in which dilemma the poor fellow, (his feet having quitted the ſtirrups) actually ſupported the ſaddle with one hand, for more than two miles; and in this perilous ſtate won the heat! His exertions were rewarded by a ſubſcription purſe from the company.

A Curious

A Curious Advertiſement, copied from the St. James's Chronicle of May 4, 1793.

WANTED immediately, a good, ſtrong, boney man, to act in the capacity of a curate; he muſt be *ſubject* to the following particulars, viz. to have no objections to act as gardener, huſbandman, and occaſionally whipper-in.

Any gentleman whom the above may ſuit, on application to M. B. at the Gray's-Inn Coffee-Houſe, Holbourn, may meet with immediate employ.

N. B. Character will not be ſo much required, as equeſtrian ſkill, and none need apply who has not undergone a complete ſtabularian education.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* POOR RATES.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

MUCH has been written, and many expedients propoſed for leſſening the poor-rates, which have been long complained of as a very heavy burthen, and the weight of which ſeems daily increaſing. But till the wiſdom of our legiſlature ſhall adopt a better plan, it may not be amiſs to take notice of ſome evils which admit of a more eaſy remedy, and which originate from the guardians of the poor themſelves; I mean a miſtaken lenity of magiſtrates in too often granting indiſcriminate relief to all kinds of ſupplicants, and by ſuch means holding out a lure to idleneſs and vice, and a diſcouragement to labour and induſtry.

But this is not all. The money thus miſapplied, is taken out of the pockets of many induſtrious ſmall owners and renters, who labour hard for the ſupport of a numerous family; who are obliged to abridge themſelves of numberleſs little comforts, and in whoſe dwellings more real poverty and ſcanty fare is frequently found, than in the manſions of thoſe who receive contribution from them. Whilſt the latter are repoſing in indolence and ſloth, the former are purſuing their labours through every viciſſitude of ſeaſon. The laws have very wiſely and humanely made a proviſion for thoſe who have not the means or ability of ſupporting themſelves: But it requires ſome attention to regulate the quantum of this ſupport according to the real wants of different objects. They who are capable of

working ought. And those who from age or debility cannot, require an entire maintenance. But there are very few in comparison who come within this description. The far major part are such as are able to earn a portion themselves, and consequently are intitled only to what is deficient in their own labour. In order to judge of the sums requisite to be allowed all such, it will be necessary to enquire into the weekly earnings of the healthy and working poor. These differ in different counties and situations—but the real general earnings in any particular district must be the measure to regulate the weekly payments of those who receive parish collection. The law can never intend to accommodate the poor who do not work, with a more liberal supply of the provisions and comforts of life than the industrious labourer can procure. The legal wages of the labourer are supposed to be adequate to his maintenance, and must limit the general allowance given to the parochial poor:—In the district from whence this is written, the average weekly earnings of the labourer do not exceed the sum of 6s.—Upon this fund, with the earnings of a wife, a family of three or four or more children, with their parents, are supported. Every article of food, apparel, fire, and house-rent, including occasional loss of work, and a provision for the lyings-in of the woman. Take pen and ink, and sit down and estimate fairly the weekly portion of each member of this family, and I am persuaded it will be found that half the father's gains must be distributed amongst the family, and for his own tools and apparel, and the sum remaining for his bodily sustenance does not exceed 3s. per week. It must be observed farther, that a working man requires a much greater allowance of diet than the one who lives inactive and unfatigued. The latter can diet better upon 2s. than the former can upon 3s.

This applies to the first description of parish poor—But the more numerous claimants for relief are such as are not fully disabled from working, but stand in need only of a proportionable allowance to supply their respective deficiencies. To allow such a full and compleat maintenance, is an encouragement to idleness and profligacy, is picking the pockets of those who contribute to their support, and is defrauding the community of that portion of labour which they are capable of performing. The prosperity of the state depends upon the labour of the people; and the intention of the legislature is, to employ, and not to maintain the poor without labour, following the salutary direction of a respectable authority, that, "If they will not work, neither shall they eat." I know it is often made a pre-

 tence,

tence, that no employment is to be had. But where a man carries a willing mind with him, it is no difficult matter, in general, to procure work. In the country there is ſeldom wanting employment in the various branches of huſbandry—and carding and ſpinning is a never-failing reſource to both ſexes: But many purpoſely quarrel with their employers in order to have this plea.

It is incumbent on all magiſtrates to examine ſtrictly ſuch pretences, and not rely too much on the aſſertions of ſturdy beggars. The real character and diſpoſition of the claimant is beſt known in the pariſh where he lives—and there are not wanting in every pariſh ſome decent and candid perſons to give a juſt and fair account of his habits and behaviour. It is the duty of every clergyman to enquire into the wants of his pariſhioners: A proper information can always be had from thoſe who are reſident, and not unmindful of the concerns of their flock; and if magiſtrates were diſpoſed to pay a due attention to the repreſentations of ſuch, they would not ſo often hold out wanton and indiſcriminate relief to unworthy objects. But poverty has ſuch a claim to the tender feelings, and the deſire to be thought humane and compaſſionate is ſo ſtrong and ſeducing, that where the character can be ſo eaſily attained at no expence of their own, men are too apt to overlook the rules of equity and juſtice in the indulgence of their benevolent diſpoſitions. Where the caſe is doubtful, the merciful ſide ought certainly to prevail: But where it is made ſo only from prejudice or official dignity, which deems itſelf inſulted by information, an affected lenity becomes injuſtice and oppreſſion.

I have inſtances before me of ſmall eſtates whoſe clear annual produce does not exceed 5l. the poſſeſſors of which, though advanced in life, continue to rub on, with the aſſiſtance of their own manual labour, and contribute to the maintenance of ſome, better able to work, whoſe allowance from the pariſh is double. If I am not miſinformed, the common yearly penſion of the diſabled veteran, who has fought the battles, and bled in the ſervice of his country, and conſequently has an additional claim to its bounty, is about 7l. The *miles emeritus*, Mr. Printer, ſhortened, perhaps, of an arm or a leg, is ſuppoſed able to provide himſelf with food and raiment upon this ſtipend.—The application is obvious.

I could purſue this ſubject, but muſt not treſpaſs on the limits of your Entertainer. If you think proper to inſert this, I ſhall reſume it hereafter. My intention is to point out a grievance

which is hourly felt and complained of, and by ſhewing what the induſtrious poor, as well as the little owner, do in fact live upon, to ſuggeſt a regulation for the allowance of ſuch who cannot work at all, or in part only. Far be it from me to apply this reaſoning to all caſes, or limit the pay of ſome individuals.— There are many inſtances of debility, ſickneſs, and the like, which require a more liberal ſupport; and the writer of this article will ever be one of the firſt to ſtand forth, and extend the hand of charity to the real wants and afflictions of his fellow creatures.

A few years ſince certain regulations were enacted by the magiſtrates of the Southern Diſtrict of the county of Lincoln, for the employment of the poor. The overſeers of the ſeveral pariſhes were directed to purchaſe ſtock and materials for them to work upon—to ſee that all poor children ſhould be taught to knit and ſpin at an early age—and to grant no relief in money till the perſon aſking for it had done ſuch work as he or ſhe was capable of.—Such is the preſent flouriſhing ſtate of this infant colony, that 135 children from 11 to 12 years of age, have earned, upon an average, 2s. 6d. a week each, during the winter months of the laſt five years. This inſtitution reflects infinite honour on its promoters—is of the moſt eſſential ſervice to the community, and holds forth a noble example for the exertions of other magiſtrates.

"Such are imperial works and worthy Kings."

A FRIEND *to the* REAL POOR.

Anſwer, by Sciolus, of Bath, to Thomas Davis's Queſtion, inſerted July 26, 1790.

LET $s = 14.167$ inches the ſum of the ſolidities of the two cubes $d = 0.3$ inch the difference of their ſides, and $x =$ the ſide of the lead. Then $x + d =$ the ſide of the iron, and hence the ſum of the ſolidities $= 2x^3 + 3dx^2 + 3d^2x + d^3 = s$ per queſtion, whence by tranſpoſition, &c. $x^3 + 1.5\,dx^2 = 1.5\,d^2x = \overline{s - d^3} \div 2$ in numbers $x^3 + 0.45x^2 + 0.135x = 7.07$: Solved $x = 1.7587918$ &c. inches, the ſide of the lead, and therefore its ſolidity $= 5.44055614$ cubic inches, alſo the ſide of the iron $= 2.0587918$ inches, and its ſolidity $= 8.72644366$. Whence by a table of ſpecific gravities (a cubic inch of water weighing 0.5787 ounces avoirdupois), the weight of the

iron is found to be = 2.41263412, and of the lead = 2.23146382 pounds avoirdupois.

Anſwer, by J. B. Chivers, of St. Auſtell, to Fidelio's Charade, inſerted February 11.

HAIL hallow'd SUNDAY! may I ne'er profane,
But rev'rence thee, and wiſely ſtrive to gain,
With unremitting zeal the important prize,
Of endleſs bliſs in realms beyond the ſkies.

‡ We have received the like anſwer from J. K. C. near Wells; J. Collins, of Uffculm; S. M. of Ottery; O. S. of Briſtol; T. Gill junior, of Stythians; J. Rowden, of Chard academy; and Curioſus, of Bath.

Anſwer, by J. K. C. near Wells, to M. Barrett's Rebus, inſerted February 11.

IN Sicily HETCLA doth raiſe,
Its tow'ring head amid the ſkies;
Where if its true, as poets tell us,
Vulcan ſet up his forge and bellows.

‡ We have received the like anſwer from J. Collins, of Uffculm; W. Brewer, of Taunton; S. Hill, near Dawliſh; E. Giddy, of Truro; a friendly ſociety of Bridgewater; O. S. of Briſtol; and S. M. of Ottery.

A CHARADE, *by Fidelio, of Bath.*

MY firſt tho' impotent, ſecures
What's powerful and ſtrong;
My next aſſiſts to guard our doors,
When thieves would do us wrong.

My whole we uſe when with a friend
We circulate the glaſs;
In chearfulneſs the evening ſpend,
And toaſt a pretty laſs.

A REBUS,

A REBUS, *by John Tayler, of Blackhole.*

A King of Phrygia firſt unfold,
Who turn'd whate'er he touch'd to gold;
A verbal meſſenger now ſhow,
Around whoſe head ſhines the rainbow;
A ſlighted virgin next preſent;
Then he who coaches did invent;
A judge infernal laſt diſplay,
Whoſe ſentence legions do obey:

The initials join'd the wretch appears,
Whoſe death makes glad ſucceeding heirs.

An ENIGMA, *by T. Giles, of Bridgewater.*

KIND gents, your ſervant now I come,
But cannot tell my name;
I'll ſhew to you where I am found,
If you'll reveal the ſame.

Know that in yonder ſhady grove,
I take up my abode;
Where plenty reigns I'm to be found,
Near ſome frequented road.

I numerous friends and foes have got,
Yet ſtrange it is to tell,
The greateſt foe that ere I had
Likes me exceeding well.

When tyrant winter holds his ſway,
I oft do pleaſure yield;
And lead my foes a merry dance,
Thro' yonder fertile field.

I moſtly take my walk by night,
My prey for to devour;
For in the day I ſeldom ſhew
My face a ſingle hour.

A ſly and cunning dog I am,
I ever ſo was found;
Search holy writ, you'll find the ſame,
So now my name expound.

POETRY.

For the Weekly Entertainer.

Epitaph intended for a Monument about to be erected in the parish Church of Cornwood, to the Memory of the late Thomas Vivian, who was Vicar of that Parish from 1747 to March 17, 1793, on which Day he died, generally lamented,

THE meteor, life, is past, yet memory draws
  A lengthen'd track serene of purest light;
Oh! ye that kindle as ye gaze applause,
  Let *your* light shine as innocently bright.

Let his mild virtues imitated be
  By all who lov'd him: For all did him love.
So shall each coming generation see
  The peaceful ways of wisdom from above.

So, gentle spirit! shall thou joy to find
  Thy life, whose path unsullied thou hast trod;
In death unceasing to instruct mankind,
  Till angels raise thee deathless to thy God.

For the Weekly Entertainer.

A PASTORAL.—Addressed to Chloe.

NOW sun-beams enliven the plain,
  And nature seems lovely around;
The innocent cuckoo is seen,
  And vallies and woods sweet resound.

The flocks wanton over the plain,
  And crop the sweet herbage along;

Ah!

Ah! none but their maſter feels pain,
Not ſooth'd by the nightingale's ſong.

Ye know not the ſtate of my breaſt,
As whilom I rov'd the green mead;
I can never—no never take reſt,
Till fortune reſtores the dear maid.

My Chloe was modeſt and fair,
And moſt held her queen of the plain;
As I pip'd to her tuneful guitar,
Our muſic enliven'd the ſwains.

When ever ſhe ſmil'd and approv'd,
Then often I ſigh'd all my pain;
And fooliſhly thought that ſhe lov'd,
For ſighing ſhe heard me complain.

Not flocks, nor my herds were ſo gay,
When I tun'd my ſweet pipe in her praiſe;
As nightingale ſweet was my lay,
Ye ſhepherds allow her the bays.

W. CORY.

Waſhford, Somerſet.

THE WANDERING GIPSEY.

A BALLAD.

Written by PETER PINDAR, *and delivered by a lovely Ruſtic, to the Company at the laſt Ranelagh Maſquerade.*

A Wand'ring gipſey, Sirs, am I,
From Norwood, where we oft complain,
With many a tear, and many a ſigh,
Of bluſt'ring winds, and ruſhing rain.

No rooms ſo fine, nor gay attire,
Amid our humble ſhed appear,
Nor bed of down, nor blazing fire,
At night our ſhiv'ring limbs to cheer.

Alas! no friends come near our cot,
The red-breaſts only find the way,

Who give their all,—a simple note,
At peep of morn and parting day.

But fortunes here I come to tell,
Then yield me, gentle Sir, your hand—
Amid those lines what thousands dwell!
And, bless me! what a heap of land!

This surely, Sir, must pleasing be,
To hold such wealth in every line!
Try, pray now try, if you can see
A little treasure lodg'd in *mine!* [*Holding out her hand.*]

A SONNET, *addressed to the* MOON.

PALE orb of night, that gilds the varied scene,
And sheds thy shadowy lustre o'er the vales;
Hear then the sorrows of a wretched swain,
O'erwhelm'd in grief his hapless fate bewails.

Oft I with Myra stray'd to yonder grove,
Venting with extacies my am'rous tale;
Then she vouchsaf'd to hear the strain of love,
And deign'd a kiss the promis'd bliss to seal.

Forlorn and hopeless now I stray alone,
Since faithless Myra scorns her once-lov'd youth;
My throbbing heart to thee utters its moan,
As witness to our plighted vows of truth.

Veil then thy face, nor cheer the perjur'd fair
Who dooms my life to mis'ry and despair.

Long Moor. FURZE STUB.

On Mrs. Melliar's Garden at Castle Cary.

IT puzzles much the sage's brains
Where Eden stood of yore;
Some place it in Arabia's plains,
Some say it is no more.

But Melliar can these tales confute,
As all the curious tell ye;
For she has prov'd beyond dispute,
That Paradise is Cary.